

Statement by

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President Republic of Indonesia

At the Nuclear Security Summit (NSS)

Topic: “*National Measures and International Cooperation to Enhance Nuclear Security, including Future Commitments*”

Seoul, 27 March 2012

Excellency Mr. Lee Myung-bak, President of the Republic of Korea, and Chair of the Nuclear Security Summit,

Excellencies Heads of States and Governments,

Excellencies Ministers,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me begin by thanking you, Mr. President, for all the hard work and excellent preparations that the Republic of Korea has done as host of this second Nuclear Security Summit.

Our appreciation also goes to President Barack Obama for initiating this important forum.

Indonesia is a non-nuclear weapon state who has consistently promoted nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. A world free from nuclear weapons is in the interest of my country, our region, and the rest of the world. I am pleased to inform this forum that Indonesia, as Annex II Country, has already ratified *the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)*. As one of the initiators and staunch supporters of the CTBT, Indonesia believes that the Treaty is a crucial stepping-stone toward nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

In the Southeast Asian region, during Indonesia's chairmanship, ASEAN last year also successfully reached an understanding with Nuclear Weapon States (NWS) on the accession of the NWS to the Protocol of the Southeast Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ) Treaty.

But we also know the nuclear danger does not come from states alone.

As a stake-holder in the fight against terrorism, we know only too well that terrorists will stop at nothing to inflict as much damage and casualties as possible. Their interest in per-petrating nuclear terrorism is a question of “when”, not “if”.

While Indonesia has had a good and proven record in arresting and disrupting terrorist cells in our country, a scenario where nuclear weapons were to fall into the hands of terrorists would lead to

catastrophy. To pre-empt this, apart from national measures, we need regional and multilateral cooperation.

The NSS process have made significant progress in advancing nuclear security since 2010, but we need to complete the cycle by the next Summit in 2014.

As for Indonesia, we have undertaken significant measures, among others:

- We are converting Highly-Enriched Uranium to Low-Enriched Uranium in the production of Radioisotope.
- We are installing numerous radioactive portal monitors in our ports.
- We ratified the *2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM)* in 2010.
- And we are commencing the ratification process of *the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts on Nuclear Terrorism*.

As we move forward, we must reaffirm the centrality of the IAEA in the area of nuclear security, and ensure that our work at NSS is synergized with that of IAEA. Not least, however, we must see to it that IAEA possesses the technical capacity in line with such central role. I am pleased that this will be reflected in the Summit Communiqué.

Furthermore, we now have a number of international legal instruments in promoting nuclear safety and nuclear security. These international legal instruments can be made more coherent.

Thus, Indonesia proposes the development of “*National Legislation Implementation Kit*” as practical reference for countries to develop a more comprehensive and coherent national legislation on nuclear security.

I would like to thank countries which have supported and associated themselves with this initiative.

Finally, let me conclude by reiterating that we should not lose sight of the imperative of a world totally free from the threat of nuclear weapons. A world where nuclear materials are secured from the reach of non-state actors including terrorist groups. And a world where the peaceful and safe use of nuclear energy for the good of the human race is guaranteed.

Thank you.